The Nautilus.

Vol. XXV. NOVEMBER, 1911. No. 7

COLLECTING SHELLS FROM THE ABALONE.

BY T. S. OLDROYD.

At White's Point, four miles from San Pedro, California, is a station for the Japanese abalone gatherers. They go around to the different islands and places along the main shore where they are plentiful. The divers, in their suits, go down in from two to six or eight fathoms, pry the shells from the rocks, and put them in a sling net, and they are hauled on deck, the average day's work being from one to two tons. They are brought to the station, where the meat is taken out, boiled, dried in the sun, packed in cans and shipped, mostly to China, I am told, where they are considered quite a delicacy. The shells are piled up on shore, and are sold to jewelry and novelty manufacturers. The red abalone (*Haliotis rufescens* Swains.) they get on the island of Santa Cruz and places to the north of here, while the Green Abalone (*Haliotis fulgens* Phil.), the corrugated (*Haliotis corrugata* Gray), and the black (*Haliotis cracherodii* Leach) are found further south. The shells are not things of beauty to look at in their natural state, most of them being badly worm-eaten and covered with moss, barnacles and Vermetus tubes; *Lithophagus plumula* Hanl., and *Pholadidia sagitta* Stearns bore holes in the shells and sometimes bore through and the animal has to protect itself by covering them over with patches of nacre. Among the moss barnacles and Vermetus, are ideal protected places for the small and microscopic shells to live in. None of these live on the abalone exclusively, but in the protected places in the rocks and stones, as well. I do not know as they prefer the Haliotis to

the rocks, but I think he is a good-natured inoffensive big fellow and does not eat up his little neighbors and companions. We have a *Barleeia* that is said to be a lover of the Haliotis, but I have found but very few of them, the *Odostomia* being by far the most plentiful.

When it gets dull on the farm and we want a day's outing, Mrs. Oldroyd and myself go to White's Point for a day's collecting. We do not have to wait for a low tide or go near the water, but make us a comfortable seat at one of these large piles of shells and pick off the little shells till we get tired. We find out where the abalone comes from so as to get the locality of the small shells.

The following list is what we got in a few days' collecting, but this is nowhere near the limit to what might be found. They were determined from others in our collection, which were determined at Washington through the kindness of Doctors Dall and Bartsch :

Odostomia tenuisculpta Cpr.
Odostomia straminea Cpr.
Odostomia helga D. & B.
Marginella varia Sby.
Marginella regularis Cpr.
Marginella pyriformis Cpr.
Marginella jewettii Cpr.
Diala marmorea Cpr.
Diala acuta Cpr.
Triforis catalenensis Bartsch.
Triforis montereyensis Bartsch.
Eulima distorta Cpr.
Jeffreysia bifasciata Cpr.
Jeffreysia translucens Gld.
Rissoina dalli Bartsch.
Rissoa grippiana Dall.
Ethalia supravallata Cpr.
Vitrinella oldroydi Bartsch.
Cerithiopsis assimilata C. B. Ad.
Cerithiopsis cosmia Bartsch.
Bittium quadrifilatum Cpr.
Bittium rugatum Cpr.
Turbonilla buttoni D. & B.
Turbonilla tenuicula Gld.
Leptothyra bacula Cpr.
Phasianella pulliodes Cpr.
Eulithidium substriatum Cpr.
Calliostoma supergranosum Cpr.
Erato columbella Mke.
Lacuna unifasciata Cpr.
Isapis fenestrata Cpr.
Megatebennus bimaculatus Dall.
Amphissa versicolar Dall.
Mitramorpha aspera Cpr.
Mitramorpha filosa Cpr.
Columbella penicillata Cpr.
Barleeia subtenuis Cpr.
Barleeia haliotiphila Cpr.
Placiphorella velata Cpr.
Anachis subturrita Cpr.
Lepidopleurus oldroydi Bartsch.
Lepidopleurus nexus Cpr.
Acanthochites diegoensis Pils.
Trachydermon dentiens Gld.
Crepidula dorsata Brod.
Lyonsia inflata Conr.
Lima dehiscens Conr.
Cardita subquadrata Cpr.

Mangilia nitens Cpr.
Aesopus myrmacoon Dall.
Tornatina harpa Dall.
Leptothyra paucicostata Dall.
Leptothyra paucicostata var. rubra Dall.
Kellia laperousii Desh.
Lasea rubra Cpr.
Saxicava arctica Linn.
Bryophila setosa Cpr.
Sphaenia californica Conr.
Hipponix tumens Cpr.

LAND SHELLS OF MONROE CO., PENNSYLVANIA.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

During September, 1909, I spent a couple of weeks at Bartonsville, Monroe Co., Pa., and employed some of my leisure in collecting shells. The country rock is a shale of Hamilton age. The shells were mostly taken on a steep, stony, wooded hillside facing east, and in a pasture under stones. The species taken are for the greater part common. See also NAUTILUS XXI, p. 67, where Mr. Joshua Baily, Jr., lists Monroe County shells.

Polygyra albolabris (Say).
Polygyra tridentata (Say).
Polygyra fraterna (Say).
Polygyra hirsuta (Say).
Pyramidula alternata (Say).
Pyramidula cronkhitei catskillensis (Pils.).
Helicodiscus parallelus (Say).
Punctum pygmæum (Drap.).
Sphyradium edentulum (Drap.).
Vitrea hammonis (Ström).
Vitrea rhoadsi (Pils.).
Vitrea indentata (Say).
Euconulus chersinus (Say).
Zonitoides arborea (Say).
Zonitoides minuscula (Binn.).
Gastrodonta suppressa (Say).
Succinea ovalis Say.
Vallonia excentrica St.
Vallonia costata (Müll.).
Bifidaria pentodon (Say).
Vertigo ovata Say.
Vertigo gouldi Binn.
Cochlicopa lubrica (Müll.).

NEW CUBAN UROCOPTIDÆ, II.

BY PROFESSOR CARLOS DE LA TORRE.

(*Concluded from p. 48.*)

UROCOPTIS (GONGYLOSTOMA) TURGIDA n. sp.

Shell rimate, swollen-cylindric, rapidly tapering to a truncate cone above; suture simple. Whorls 8–9, a little convex. Brown, mar-